REPORT

OF THE

HAZARIBAGH REFORMATORY SCHOOL

FOR THE YEAR 1884.

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Calcutta:
BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.
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FROM E. V. WESTMACOTT, ESQ., C.S.,

Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 23rd May 1885.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit a copy of the report by Dr. Cobb, the Superintendent, on the administration of the Hazaribagh Reformatory school during the year ending 31st December 1884. I visited the school in December.

It was first opened in September 1882 with the transfer of 25 boys from Alipore, and by the 1st January 1883 the number had increased to 39. Twenty were admitted during the year 1883, and one released, and on the 1st January 1884 there were 58 in the school; 91 were admitted during the year 1884, and 10 released, leaving 139 at the end of the year. In view of the opinion expressed by Sir Rivers Thompson in paragraph 9 of the Government Resolution on my report on the administration of jails in 1883, and seeing that the criminal courts seldom acted under section 7 of Act V of 1876 in sending boys to reformatory schools instead of to prison, I have throughout the year been calling upon Superintendents of jails to produce all juvenile male convicts before the Magistrates of districts under section 8 of that Act, with a view to their being sent to a reformatory school. In several cases, notably in the district of Mymensingh, Magistrates have not seen fit to adopt this course, but have allowed boys to be released after imprisonment for short periods. As directed in the resolution to which I have referred, I shall report to Government on this subject as soon as I receive the explanations for which I have recently been asking, as cases of the imprisonment of boys have been brought to my notice in the annual reports sent in by Superintendents of jails. Although the number of boys sent to reformatory schools is not so large as it would have been had the wishes of Government been strictly attended to, it has been sufficient to cause much embarrassment for want of room. The Alipore School being full, with 106 boys, and all the 118 cells of the Hazaribagh School, formerly a prison for European convicts, being occupied, I have caused the hospital rooms in the Hazaribagh School, fortunately rarely required for patients, to be temporarily divided by canvas screens into cubicles in which the boys can be kept separate at night, and in this way have found room for 48, raising the accommodation to 166. As I have stated, the number in the school at the end of 1884 was 139, but it has now risen to 161, and there are a number of juvenile convicts waiting for accommodation. The buildings are so well raised and healthy that there is no objection to utilising the ground floor for forming additional cells. It is unfortunate that the size of these cells is defined by that of the arches which support the upper story, otherwise a larger number might have been made. A plan has been approved for constructing 114, and by making use of the materials of an old barrack no longer required by the Military Department the cost will not exceed Rs. 8,837. The work is being pushed on rapidly, and I hope that before the commencement of the rains there will be 232 separate cubicles besides 48 temporary ones in the hospital. This will not however by any means admit of a full

developement of the reformatory system. The number of male convicts under the age of 16 admitted to jails in 1883 was 289, and in 1884 362, and supposing that half of these ought to have been released with a whipping, there are grounds for expecting that not less than 160 boys ought be sent to reformatory schools each year. The term of detention in a reformatory being from two to seven years, may be taken to be on an average, 4½ years, so that the number of releases each year would for some time to come leave accommodation for but a small proportion of the boys for whom it would be wanted. I therefore think that the question of additional buildings should be considered by Government, and would suggest that the officers of the Department of Public Works should be asked whether the Hazaribagh buildings would support a third story. The climate is so good that I think the enlargement of this school preferable to the enlargement of that at Alipore, or to the alternative plan which has occurred to me, of forming new schools out of the great barracks at Chinsurah and Berhampore. By the end of 1885 accommodation will probably be required for nearly 400 boys, of whom 106 can be quartered at Alipore, 118 in the old cells at Hazaribagh, 114 in the new cells, and 48 in the temporary canvas cells in the hospital, provided they are not required for sick patients, making a total of 386. I expect therefore that before that time there will be more boys than we can accommodate unless new buildings are at once taken in hand. I think it will be matter for regret if the practice of confining juvenile convicts in jails is continued.

Discipline.

2. The total number of offences recorded in the year was 232, and 27 being disposed of with a mere warning, 205 punishments were inflicted, as against 247 in 1883, which, considering the very great increase in the number of boys, I think very satisfactory, as indicating that the discipline of the school is now accepted by the boys as a system against which it is useless to rebel. The falling off in the number of punishments is due to no laxity of supervision. The following statement compares the punishments of the two years:—

	1884.	1883.
Whipping	42	90
Caning on the hand	73	
Penal diet	35	80
Marks cut	28	24
Solitary confinement	12	15
Handcuffs	6	9
Reduced from monitors	...	2
Locked up in play hours, &c.	9	...
Other punishments	...	27
	205	247

I have no information before me as to the nature of the offences punished, but when at the school I examined the cases in which flogging had been thought necessary, and satisfied myself that a very wise discretion had been exercised, and that there had been no undue severity. Although the health of boys was good in 1883, and indicated no bad results from the infliction of the punishment of penal diet, I am glad to see that this punishment has not been inflicted so often in 1884 as it was in that year. I think it a bad form of punishment for growing lads. As the mark system is appreciated by the boys, I hope that loss of marks may gradually take the place of more severe punishments.

The only alteration made in the daily routine has been that I reduced the hours of voluntary night school from three to two, viz., from 6 to 8 instead of from 6 to 9 P.M.

3. Although the daily average number of boys rose from 48·57 to 81·5 during the year, the daily average number sick fell from 1·47 to ·88, and no deaths occurred. The boys appear to improve in health greatly in the school. The water-supply, as described in the Superintendent's report, is perfectly satisfactory, and conservancy is carefully attended to.

Health.

4. As regards education, I have already mentioned my having reduced the hours of night school, and Dr. Cobb reports that the boys lose nothing by it. I thought them somewhat overworked. I have directed that special attention be paid to arithmetic and to reading and writing the vernacular languages, English being made a secondary consideration. I do not consider an education in the English language at all essential to the reform of juvenile criminals. The boys are supplied with material for cricket and gymnastic exercises, and as with their handicrafts mental exertion is alternated with physical, I think their routine is sufficiently varied.

Education.

5. The boy released in 1883 was in June 1884 reported to be still working honestly as a tinsmith, but in December 1884 he could not be found. Of the 10 released in 1884, one was in November 1884 working honestly as a tinsmith; of two supposed to have gone to Calcutta no trace could in October 1884 be found, a fourth was in November studying the Koran quietly in his brother's house, a fifth, a Sonoriah, who had been in reformatory schools for six years, was in January 1885 reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Lalitpore to have gone off with a gang of thieves to Goojerat. The others had only recently been released, and no reports had been received concerning them by the end of the year. One was known to be employed in the Benares and Cuttack Railway Survey. Information which I have received leads me to think that the boys are after release unnecessarily worried by injudicious action on the part of the police, who send for them to the police-stations, or make public inquiry about them in such a way as to impress on the neighbourhood the knowledge that the unfortunate lads are objects of suspicion, and have lost their characters. I am told that boys striving to live honestly have been persecuted into changing their place of residence and effacing all trace of themselves. I think that the attention of superior police officers should be drawn to this. I believe that in France persons under police surveillance are allowed to go secretly to the stations at night to report themselves, and that the greatest care is taken in verifying the accounts they give of themselves to avoid arousing the suspicions of their neighbours. The Bengal police system may not be all that we wish it to be, but I think it ought to be possible to keep an eye on released criminals without preventing them by persecution from earning an honest livelihood. If inquiries are entrusted to inferior police officers, I think it not improbable that they are made an occasion for levying a tax. It would be out of place to attempt to judge how far the reformatory system has succeeded in its principal object from the few cases of boys released from Hazaribagh, without taking into account those released from Alipore, and probably without waiting for a longer experience than has yet been gained. At present we only know that one of the Hazaribagh boys, belonging to a criminal tribe, has, after six years' detention, joined a gang of thieves to which his relatives probably belonged. This is the only instance of failure which can be brought forward. I learn that of 64 boys released from Alipore four have since been convicted of crime and sent to prison, and one has again been sent to a reformatory school. Eleven are reported to bear no very good character, but the remaining 48, or 66·6 per cent., are said to be doing well. This cannot be considered altogether unsatisfactory, but I think results might be better if boys were not released from reformatories at as early an age as many of them are.

Boys released.

6. There is an increase in the cost of diet, as there has been in most of the Bengal jails. It is due to the high price of grain and pulse during the year. There is also an increase in the cost of establishment, which in 1883 and during part of the

Expenditure.

year under review was below that sanctioned by Government; but in the course of 1884, as the number of boys increased, I found it necessary to entertain the full number of officers and servants which had been sanctioned.

Manufactures.

7. The following statement compares the result of manufacturing operations in 1883 and 1884:—

CREDIT.	1883.	1884.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash in hand at the end of the year	...	.....
Manufactured goods "	621	1,168
Raw materials "	500	2,643
Outstanding due to jails "	95	221
Plant and machinery " ...	1,224	1,340
Remittance by cash and invoice during the year	813	1,916
Total credit ...	3,253	7,288
DEBIT.		
Cash in hand at the beginning of the year	.....	.....
Manufactured goods "	37	621
Raw materials "	123	500
Outstanding due to jails "	.....	95
Plant and machinery "	1,238	1,224
Drawn from the treasury during the year	1,130	3,597
Total debit ...	2,528	6,037
Profit ...	725	1,251

The net profit is, therefore, Rs. 1,251 and not Rs. 2,466-15 as shown in statement C of the Superintendent's report. This difference is due to the omission to deduct the value of the manufactured goods, raw materials, and outstandings due to the jail at the beginning of the year. The principal profit realised has been from carpentry. The garden has also been profitable, and some profit has been made by tin work, but these results do not represent all the labour of the boys, as they do not take into account the value of garden produce consumed in the school, or work for the school done by the blacksmiths, or work on the buildings and the construction of a new well. The carpentry is very well done, and I think the boys when released will be able to turn out work very superior to that of the ordinary native *mistree*. The labour of sawing heavy timber with a pit-saw appeared to me too severe for the lads I saw performing it, and I directed that the sawing should be done by some other means. I believe it will in future be done in the jail, which is close at hand, and not in the school. Tin work has been introduced, but it is difficult to obtain an efficient instructor. Towards the end of the year a class of shoemakers was formed, and a good instructor has been obtained. In the Chamar and cognate castes boys appear to be trained from their earliest years in the business of poisoning cattle for the sake of their hides, and as work in leather is the hereditary occupation of these castes, it is a suitable employment for the boys who are convicted of crime, and one which they will be able to follow after release without any objection on the part of their relatives or friends. If we succeed in training the boys to do the work well, I hope they will be able to supply boots for the warders of all the Bengal jails, and so to secure a good market.

Objection of sending very young boys to reformatory schools.

8. I fully agree with Dr. Cobb in the objection he expresses to sending very young boys to reformatory schools for such short periods that they are released at the age of thirteen or fourteen. When they belong to families or castes, in which such crimes as theft or cattle-poisoning are habitual, I think it almost inevitable that they will on release at so early an age rejoin their old associates and relapse into a life of crime. Unless they are of such an age as to be able to obtain employ

ment independently of their friends, I look on their reformation as hopeless. I submit that it would be advisable that this view should be impressed upon Magistrates, and that they should be urged to allow juvenile criminals to remain in reformatory schools until they are old enough to obtain independent employment. An important point in the working of a reformatory school has not been touched upon in the report. I refer to the efforts which should be made by the authorities to provide the boys with honest employment on release. Skilled carpenters, tinsmiths, or shoemakers will probably find no difficulty in obtaining engagements with European manufacturing firms, but boys when released cannot be expected to know where to apply, and I think it should be the duty of the authorities of the school to communicate with such firms, informing them of the qualifications of such boys as are expecting their release. The boys being taught to read and write, should be encouraged to send half-yearly accounts of themselves to the school after release, reporting how far they are successful in earning an honest livelihood.

Conclusion.

9. I was most favourably impressed with the manner in which Mr. Hill, the Deputy Superintendent, appeared to me to be managing the school. As Dr. Cobb says, he takes a real interest in the training and welfare of the boys, and is a strict, though not harsh, disciplinarian. I was very much pleased with all I could see of the management. Dr. Cobb's residence was close to the school, and he was evidently sincerely interested in its well-being.

The Local Committee has taken an interest in the school throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

E. Westmacott

Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

No. 42, dated Hazaribagh, the 5th February 1885.

From—R. Cobb, Esq., Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School,
To—The Members of the Visiting Committee for the Hazaribagh Reformatory School, Hazaribagh.

I have the honour to forward the annual report for your perusal, and would feel much obliged if you would pass it on as soon as convenient, as it is shortly due in the Inspector-General's office.

REPORT OF THE HAZARIBAGH REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR 1884.

No. 58, dated Hazaribagh, the 25th February 1885.

From—R. Cobb, Esq., Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School,
To—The Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

I have the honour to forward the annual report of the reformatory school for the year 1884.

There were 58 boys in the school on the 1st January 1884; 91 were admitted and 10 released during the year, leaving 139 at the end of the year. Of these 122 were Hindus and 17 Mussulmans.

Discipline.—The number of punishments might be considered high, but this arises from the unusual number of admissions during the year. Boys, as a rule, give a good deal of trouble on first admission to the school. The following is a list of the punishments awarded during the year. Penal diet 35, whipping 42, marks out 28, hands caned 73, warned 27, handcuffs 6 solitary confinement 12, locked up during play hours, &c., 9: total number punished 205, warned 27. The daily average of punishments was ·56 against ·67 in 1883.

Mark system.—The mark system, whereby well-conducted boys can earn one anna a week, has worked very well. The boys are allowed to spend half the amount in sweets if they wish; but, as a rule, they prefer to put it all in the bank with the view of having the benefit of it when released from the school. The average number of boys entitled to marks was 68·94 against 39·99 in 1883, and the average earning per week was Rs. 3-11-1 against Rs. 2-1-3 in 1883. The total earning during the year amounted to Rs. 192-4, and the total sum in the saving bank on the 31st December was Rs. 270-2-3.

Duties of the boys.—These are carried out according to the rules, and in addition to the duties laid down, there is two hours' voluntary schooling from 6 to 8 in the evening.

Sanitary.—The health of the boys has been remarkably good during the year. The daily average number of sick fell from 1·47 in 1883 to ·88 in 1884, the average number of boys in school rising from 48·57 in 1883 to 81·5 in 1884. No deaths occurred. Many of the boys are admitted into the reformatory in a bad state of health. They soon, however, become strong and healthy under the influence of the excellent sanitary arrangements of the institution.

Building.—The latrine accommodation was found insufficient, and one of the old latrines was enlarged at an expense of Rs. 211. A filter also was built, costing Rs. 162-14-9, together with a new well and brick drain connecting the lake with the well. Forty-eight temporary cells have been put up in the hospital for the accommodation of the boys until the cells are constructed on the ground floor The rooms in which these cells are constructed are supplied with strong iron doors; they are perfectly safe. The cells (which are made of wood and canvas) are only necessary to keep the boys separate at might.

It has been proposed to build 114 new cells on the ground floor under the existing ones, but funds are not at present available. Arrangements are being made to utilize the materials of an old barrack for the construction of these cells at a considerably reduced cost, as we should obtain a large quantity of bricks, and in all probability some of the old timber could also be utilized.

Water supply.—A plentiful supply of water is obtained from two wells inside the enclosure for drinking and cooking purposes. A third well has also been built and connected with the lake with a brick drain, from which an unlimited supply of water can be raised for cultivation by means of a chain pump which lifts 3,000 to 4,000 gallons an hour. The water is carried to the high ground through pipes supported on brick pillars. All the work for this has been done by the boys.

Accommodation.—There are 118 cells in the school and 114 more will shortly be built, which will give accommodation for 232 boys. The school could, with little expense, be constructed to contain 300 boys. If the present rate of admissions continues, we shall require room for quite this number in twelve months' time. We have received application for the admission of 41 more boys, and when they arrive our number will be 180.

Education.—With the rapidly increasing number of boys it has been found necessary to apply for the third teacher, and with 200 or upwards another schoolmaster would be required to carry on the night school satisfactorily, as the boys will be scattered a good deal, occupying no less than ten ranges of cells. One master might manage two of these

ranges containing 50 boys. When on your late inspection you ordered that the night school should be reduced to two hours instead of three, this has been done with satisfactory results. I have reason to believe the boys lose nothing by the change, as they apply themselves more closely to their lessons, and probably learn more in two hours than they would in three under the old arrangement. The orders issued at your inspection regarding the teaching of the boys have been carried out. Special attention has been paid to arithmetic and the vernacular. The more advanced boys only are taught a little English. The boys, as a rule, take kindly to their studies, and they all attend the voluntary school without pressure.

Released boys.—Of the 11 released boys, reports from the Magistrates of the districts have been received concerning 6 of them, the rest having been only recently discharged. No trace was discovered of 2 of them. Two of the boys are leading an honest life and working at the trades taught in the reformatory. Another is leading an honest life but doing no work. Only one of these boys has relapsed; he is reported to have gone off on a thieving expedition. His antecedents are as follows :—The boy Ram Lall was a Sonoria thief. He was in the reformatory school for six years. Replies to enquiries as to their behaviour since release are herewith attached.

Maintenance.—The expenditure per head fell from Rs. 181-1-8 in 1883 to Rs. 146-5-10 per head in 1884.

Construction and repairs.—The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 36 in 1883 to Rs. 732-8-4 in 1884, which is accounted for as follows :—

One of the latrines had to be enlarged, which cost Rs. 211 ; new filter Rs. 162-14-9 ; well and brick drain by which the water in the lake can be utilized for cultivation inside the school Rs 142-14-9 ; the amount per head was Rs. 8-15-10, whereas in 1883 it was Rs. 0-11-10 only. A sum of Rs. 168 was also expended in the construction of 48 temporary cells in the hospital.

Contingencies.—The amount expended on this account was Rs. 1,561-10-8 or Rs 19-2-6 per head against Rs 23-7-2 in 1883, showing a decrease per head of Rs. 4-4-8. There are several heavy charges under this head. There is a ground rent of Rs. 2,291 and 100 padlocks costing Rs 375 had to be purchased for the cells.

Diet.—The cost of diet amounted to Rs. 2,979-8-6 against Rs. 1,639-3-3 in 1883, showing an increase per head of Rs. 2-12-11; this is mainly attributable to the very high price of food grains during the greatest part of the year, as will be seen from statement B.

Hospital.—The expenditure under the head of hospital amounted to Rs. 38-13-10 against Rs. 68-4-7 in 1883, showing a decrease of Rs. 29-6-9 ; the expenditure per head was Re. 0-7-7 against Re. 1-6-5 in 1883.

Clothing.—The amount expended for clothing was Rs. 718-7-7 against Rs. 315-6-7 in 1883, showing an increase of Rs. 403-1-0 ; this is accounted for by the very large number of admissions during the last few months, and supplementary indents had to be submitted ; all the new boys are in new clothing, and they are clothed for the greater part of the year 1885. The expenditure per head was Rs. 8-13 against Rs. 6-7-10 in 1883.

Fixed establishment.—The cost of fixed establishment was Rs. 5,899-1-4 against Rs. 5 599-5-2 in 1883, showing an increase of Rs. 299 12-2 ; this is accounted for by the fact that all the warders and mehters sanctioned by Government were entertained during the latter part of the year. The cost per head was Rs. 72-6-0 against Rs. 115-4-6 in 1883, showing a decrease of Rs 42-14-5 per head.

Manufactures.—A comparison of the results of the manufactures during 1883 and 1884 is given in statement C.

The value of work turned out during the year was Rs. 3,304-15 as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Paid into the treasury	1,388	11	0
Supplied to other departments	527	6	0
Value of manufactured goods on stock	1,167	11	0*
Outstandings	221	3	0
To this must be added the value of second class public works	727	8	4
The new well built during the year, which is a remunerative work and is valued by the Executive Engineer at Rs. 700. It is connected with the lake, and it is to this that I owe the success of the potato crop ; this brings up the total result of the year's operations to ...	700	0	0
Total ...	4,732	7	4

* From this the Superintendent should have deducted Rs. 621, value of stock in hand at the beginning of the year.

Garden.—The garden inside the enclosure was cultivated and a crop of Californian potatoes was produced, valued at Rs. 625, and an ample supply of vegetables was obtained throughout the year for the use of the school. The soil is very poor, but the town rubbish is being collected outside the enclosure, and an ample supply of good manure will be ready after the next rains.

Blacksmith's work.—The operations of this department do not appear from statement C to have been very successful, as there is no net profit; this is accounted for by the fact that all other departments draw largely on the blacksmith's shop; the boys are chiefly employed in mending carpenters,' tinsmiths' and gardeners' tools, but the chief employment found for the boys at this trade is making brass and iron fittings for deck and camp chairs peano stools, tables, &c., and without the assistance of the blacksmith the carpentry could not be carried on. The proceeds were Rs. 86-7 against Rs. 113-15-9 in 1883. The loss under ironwork arises chiefly from depreciation in the value of tools To the machinery was added a large lathe purchased from the industrial school at Ranchee and as directed at your inspection, arrangements are being made to work it with horse gear and a pair of bullocks with the view of relieving the boys of the heavy work of turning the wheel. Saw can also be attached for cutting large logs of wood.

Carpentry.—Considerable progress has been made in this trade during the year, and work to the value of Rs. 1,985-3-6 has been turned out against Rs. 995-3-11 in 1883; the net profits, amounting to Rs. 1,474-6-9 against Rs. 641-7-6 in 1883, showing an increase of Rs. 832-15-3 as compared with 1883. It is satisfactory to see the interest the more advanced boys take in their work, and the really excellent work they turn out.

Canework.—This is carried on in connection with carpentry, and keeps six or seven boys employed.

Tinwork.—Has only recently been introduced, but owing to the impossibility of getting a good instructor in Hazaribagh, the progress made has not been altogether satisfactory, and application has been made for a trained instructor from Calcutta on Rs. 25 a month; if the services of a good man can be obtained for two years, we could, in all probability, train a boy who would be glad to take up the duties of instructor on Rs. 15 a month. The total value of the work turned out was Rs. 202 and net profit Rs. 69-9-7.

Shoemaking.—This trade was commenced in November, and will, without doubt, furnish ample work for a large number of boys. Next to carpentry this work will be the chief industry taught in the school. A very good instructor has been sent from Calcutta on Rs. 25 a month, and at present we are mainly depending on him for the work turned out, but several of the boys are making very fair progress, and will, I hope, in a few months' time become good shoemakers. The value of work done was Rs. 49-6.

The total profits for the year amounted to Rs 48-1-3, and the average earning per boy was Rs. 3,894-7-6; this, I think, is a very satisfactory result, considering the short time the school has been opened. Every effort has been made to make the boys take an interest in the trades they are employed at, and the result of the year's work will I hope, tend to prove that these efforts have not been in vain. Profit has been a secondary consideration, our first endeavours being to make the boys good workmen. One of the boys released in October obtained employment on the Benares and Cuttack Railway Survey, and I am glad to hear he is doing very well.

On behalf of very young boys sent to the institution, I beg to suggest that convicting officers should be asked to sentence them to the full period of seven years' detention in the school, more especially when it is known that they have no parents or friends to look after them. Children of eight or nine years sent to the school learn very little during the first two or three years; the most they can do is light work in the garden, so that their actual industrial training cannot commence till they have been over two years in the school, and if sentenced to three or four years only, they are released at the age of 12 or 13, before they can be even grounded in the rudiments of a trade. Boys cast on the world at this early age, probably without friends or any one to care for them, would, in many cases, have no alternative but to revert to their old evil habits. There are at present four boys in the school who will be released at the age of 13 and five at the age of 14 years. In England the usual time for apprenticing boys is 14 years, and they are not considered fully trained till they have served seven years. I consider an intelligent industrious boy of 12 should become a good mechanic in four or five years if working under a good instructor.

Recreation.—The boys are allowed one hour in the day from 2 till 3 P.M. for this purpose. One of the enclosures has been set aside for this purpose, provided with horizontal and parallel bars, &c. The boys have been also provided with cricket apparatus, and seem to take kindly to the game. All this has, I am sure, tended to keep the boys in the excellent health which they enjoy, and has also kept them out of mischief.

School Officials.—I have much pleasure in expressing for the third time my appreciation of the excellent manner in which Mr. Hill has performed his duties; he takes a real interest in the training and general welfare of the boys, and is a strict though not harsh, disciplinarian. The writer, Baboo Raj Chunder Singha, is a good office man, and I have not had much occasion to find fault with him during the past year.

The Deputy Superintendent.

The writer.

Copies of letters received from the Magistrates of the Districts concerning the six released juvenile offenders.

No. 222, dated Calcutta, the 28th June 1884.

From—MOULVIE SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, KHAN BAHADOOR, Officiating Presidency Magistrate, Northern Division,

To—The Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

IN compliance with the request contained in your letter No. 129, dated the 19th instant, I have the honour to inform you that on police enquiry it is found that the boy Amiruddin therein referred to is still living with his uncle Shaik Fyzoullah at Balliaghatta, where he is working as a tinman and leading an honest life.

No. 31, dated Calcutta, the 19th January 1885.

From—B. L. GUPTA, Esq., Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta,

To—The Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

WITH reference to your letter No. 372, dated the 16th December 1884, and subsequent reminder No. 372A of the 9th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the police could find no trace of the boy Amiruddin at Balliaghatta, or within the jurisdiction of the Burra Bazar thana. A copy of the report made by the police is herewith enclosed.

No. 1633, dated Berhampore, the 11th November 1884.

From—H. FARRER, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Moorshedabad,

To—The Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

WITH reference to your letter No. 249 of the 18th September last, I have the honour to report, on enquiry made through the District Superintendent of Police, that Nabi Bux Chokrah is now living at Gunditala police-station, Shahanagar, in the Lalbagh subdivision, and there learning the work of a tinsmith in the shop of one Syud Sheikh, who supports him. He is reported to bear a good character.

No. 328, dated Calcutta, the 8th October 1884.

From—MOULVIE SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, KHAN BAHADOOR, Officiating Presidency Magistrate, Northern Division,

To—The Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

REFERRING to your Nos. 247 and 248, dated the 1st September last, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of letter No. 4785, dated the 3rd instant, from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to my address, stating that no trace of the boys mentioned in your letter can be obtained.

A copy of my letter No. 315 of the 20th September last is herewith enclosed for your information and reference.

No. 437, dated Sewan, the 11th November 1884.

From—W. GRINDLAY, Esq., Joint-Magistrate of Sewan in Sarun,

To—The Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

WITH reference to your No. 285 of 15th ultimo, I have the honour to state that Ghur Hajiam, since made over to his relatives, has been at his home in Sewan, and is supported by his brother Nur Mahomed. He has taken up the study of the *koran* and other religious books, and bears, a good character among his neighbours.

No. 10, dated Lalitpore, the 17th January 1885.

From—LIEUT.-COL. JOHN LISTON, Deputy Commissioner, Lalitpore,

To—The Superintendent of the Reformatory School, Hazaribagh.

IN reply to your No. 11, dated the 10th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the boy Ramlall, therein referred to, is a resident of Chupoon in the Tehri State, and not of this district.

2. I learn from the Sonorias of this district that Ramlall has lately gone off with a gang of thieves on a thieving expedition to Goojrat.

STATEMENT A.

Showing increase and decrease in expenditure during 1883 *and* 1884.

	1883. Average number, 48·57.	1884. Average number, 81·5.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost per head in 1883.	Cost per head in 1884.	Increase per head.	Decrease per head.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Construction and repairs.	36 0 0	732 8 4	696 8 4	...	0 11 10	8 15 10	8 4 0	...
Contingencies .	1 139 1 8	1,561 10 8	422 9 0	.....	23 7 2	19 2 6	..	4 4 8
Diet	639 3 3	2,979 8 6	1,340 5 3	.	33 11 11	36 8 10	2 12 11	.
Hospital .. .	68 4 7	38 13 10		29 6 9	1 6 5	0 7 7	.	0 14 10
Clothing .	315 6 7	718 7 7	403 1 0	...	6 7 10	8 13 0	1 5 2	
Fixed establishment .	5,599 5 2	5,899 1 4	299 12 2	...	115 4 6	72 6 1	.....	42 14 5
Total	8,797 5 3	11,930 2 3	3,162 4 2	29 6 9	181 1 8	146 5 10	12 6 1	48 1 11

Statement B.

	January 1883.	February 1883.	March 1883.	April 1883.	May 1883.	June 1883.	July 1883.	August 1883.	September 1883.	October 1883.	November 1883.	December 1883.	January 1884.	February 1884.	March 1884.	April 1884.	May 1884.	June 1884.	July 1884.	August 1884.	September 1884.	October 1884.	November 1884.	December 1884.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	3 10 0	3 7 0	3 5 4	3 1 3	2 13 9
Attah	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 3 0	4 7 0	4 3 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	3 13 0
Meat	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Dahi	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	.....	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
Parched gram and rice.	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 3 0	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 3 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 5 4	3 5 4
Goor	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	5 10 0	5 15 0	6 6 0	6 7 0	7 0 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
Moong ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Urhar	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	2 13 9	2 13 9	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	3 5 4	3 1 3	3 1 3
Vegetables ...	1 4 6	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	5 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 6	1 1 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
Boot	1 14 6	.....	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Urith	.....	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mutter... ...	3 12 0	2 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 11 6	4 0 0	.....
Salt	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 3	3 12 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 14 0	3 10 3	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0
Tamarind ...	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	2 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Turmeric ...	6 12 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	8 0 0	6 12 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 12 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	10 0 0	11 5 0	11 4 0	11 10 6	11 14 0	11 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Chillies ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	10 0 0	11 14 0	12 8 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	5 0 0
Dhunia ...	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	4 6 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	4 0 0	4 8 0
Onion	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Mustard oil ...	13 12 0	13 12 0	13 12 0	13 12 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	13 12 0	13 12 0	13 12 0	13 12 0	15 0 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	16 4 0	15 10 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 6 0	15 0 0
Firewood ...	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 4	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Milk	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	.....	.....	2 8 0
Sugar	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	13 6 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	11 4 0
Sago	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 9	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Citrons... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 1 6 per dozen.	0 1 6 per dozen.	0 1 6 per dozen.	0 1 6 per dozen.	0 1 6 per dozen.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lime	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 1 6 per dozen.	0 1 6 per dozen.	0 1 6 per dozen.	0 1 6 per dozen.	0 1 6 per dozen.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lime juice ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mussoor ...	2 4 6	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 12 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT C.

Showing the result of the Manufactory transactions for the year 1884.

1	2			3			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	1883.			1884.																
	Paid into treasury.	Supplied to other departments.	Total.	Paid into the treasury.	Supplied to other departments.	Total.	Value of manufactured goods in stock on the 31st December 1884.	Outstanding due to the Jail.	Total of columns 3, 4, and 5.	Implements in stock at the beginning of 1884.	Raw material purchased in 1884.	Value of articles received from other jails.	Total of columns 7, 8, and 9.	Tools in stock on the 31st December 1884.	Raw materials in stock on the 31st December 1884.	Total of columns 11 and 12.	Difference between columns 10 and 13.	Net profit.	Deduct loss on iron work.	Profit after deducting loss.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garden ...	44 5 9	.	44 5 9	176 11 6	180 12 0	357 7 6	623 3 0	0 15 0	981 9 6	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	981 9 6	.....	.....
Ironwork ..	50 6 0	63 9 3	113 15 3	17 10 0	42 6 0	60 0 0	25 4 0	1 8 0	86 12 0	840 8 6	465 6 11	2 10 3	1,308 9 8	776 13 8	365 0 7	1,141 14 3	166 11 5	.	79 15 5	.....
Carpentry ...	484 4 6	103 15 5	588 3 11	1,150 3 6	226 0 0	1,376 3 6	449 4 0	159 12 0	1,985 3 6	345 0 2	1,728 13 10	60 12 9	2,124 10 9	410 5 6	1,203 8 6	1,613 14 0	510 12 9	1,474 6 9	. ...	.....
Tinwork ..	52 12 0	13 3 2	66 1 2	21 12 0	78 4 0	100 0 0	64 0 0	38 0 0	202 0 0	48 11 9	862 9 9	.....	911 5 6	62 3 9	716 11 4	778 15 1	132 6 5	69 9 7	...	. ..
Shoemaking ...	.....	..	. ..	22 6 0	.....	22 6 0	6 0 0	21 0 0	49 6 0	.. ..	475 14 2	0 5 6	476 3 8	90 5 0	357 13 5	448 2 5	28 1 3	21 4 9	...	.....
Total ...	631 12 3	180 13 10	812 10 1	1,388 11 0	527 6 0	1,916 1 0	1,167 11 0	221 3 0	3,304 15 0	1,224 4 5	3,532 12 8	63 12 9	4,820 13 7	1,339 11 11	2,643 1 10	3,982 13 9	837 15 10	2,546 14 7	79 15 5	2,466 15 2
																	Deduct value of raw materials, manufactured goods and outstanding dues to Jail at the close of 1883			1,215 9 7
																	Net profit .			1,251 5 7*

* This deduction has been made in the head office.

C. J. W. MEADOWS, *Surgeon-Major,*
Superintendent, Reformatory School, Hazaribagh.

STATEMENT D.

Showing the cost of teachers, trade instructors, and books purchased for the school.

	Salary of teachers.	Salary of trade instructors.	Value of articles purchased for the school.	Total.	Cost per head.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P
Contingencies ...	.. ..	..	20 1 0	20 1 0	0 4 0
Fixed establishment	540 0 0	534 14 5	..	1,074 14 5	13 3 0
Total .	540 0 0	534 14 5	20 1 0	1,094 15 5	13 7 0

STATEMENT E.

Showing list of second Class Public Works done in the school in 1884.

	Number of work.	Amount.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P	
Enlarging a latrine	.....	211 0 0	
Building filter	....	162 14 9	
Brick drain for conveying water of the lake into the school . ..	... ..	50 0 0	
Sinking and building a well 34 feet deep to receive the water	....	92 9 7	
Making 48 temporary cells in hospital	.....	168 0 0	
Wood covering for well	.....	20 0 0	
Chulahs for cook-house	.....	16 0 0	
Mending pump	.....	7 0 0	
Total ...	.....	727 8 4	

A. E. deS.—Reg. No. 599J—300—22-5-85.